WASHINGTON.

| ested to the extent of a single cent in any of Norton's transactions. The charge of complicity with Norton will not be sustained. Of Durell's conduct on the bench the members of the committee, as

The Condition of Government Finances.

REDUCED TAXATION.

Mr. Garfield's Speech on the Annual Appropriations.

Judge Durell To Be Saved from Degradation.

POLITIC COMPASSION

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1874. The Debate on Government Resource and Expenditures-Mr. Garfield's Reply to Mr. Dawes' Arraignment of the reasury Management-A Favorable

Financial Outlook. The struggle over the Franking Privilege bill, which resulted in its final defeat to-day, occupied the attention of the House un half-past three ck, when Mr. Garfield obtained the floor, and as he spoke for upwards of two hours the session was prolonged somewhat beyond the usual dinner hour. His speech received the undivided atten-tion of the House until its close. It was designed to be a complete exposition of the receipts and expenditures of the government for the past eight the administration as of Congress and of the economic policy of the republican party. Mr. Beck of Kentucky, one of the leading democrats in the House, immediately joined issue. The very decided opinion which Mr. Garfield exed, that the appropriations could be so present or coming fiscal year, and that no increase of taxation would be necessary, was received with general sense of relief, clearly visible on the countenances of his colleagues. While he was chusetts (Mr. Dawes), he criticised his methods of presentation, because, he argued, in-geniously, by their peculiar arrangement they have conveyed a wrong impression to the country. He proposes to reduce the appropriations belo the estimates some \$28,000,000, but inasmuch as in many cases the departments make allowances for a twenty-five per cent reduction, it will not seriously cripple their operations. The proreductions of a clerkships, as as the retrenchment in the Navy Yard expenditures, will be most severely feit, and a contest will undoubtedly be made in the Senate to restore, as far as possible, these items. Judging, however, by the speedy passage of the Navai Appropriation bill, without amendment, the Senate eems disposed to throw the responsibility where the constitution places it-upon the House. Secretary Richardson was on the floor a portion of the time and listened quite attentively. Mr. Garfield divided the expenditures into three divisions, with several sub-divisions. The expenditures resulting directly from the war, notwithstanding its close eight years ago, still amount to \$152,000,000, or fifty-four per cent of the total expenditures for all purposes. The expenditures for the army and navy proper, exclusive of fortifications, navy yards, &c., he places at \$46,000,000, or eighteen per cent of the whole; and the expenditures in the nature of investments, such as river and harbor improve ments, the erection of public buildings and the construction of lighthouses and fortifications, amount to \$30,000,000 more: so that less than \$70,000,000 remain for ordinary expenditures. ascribed the deficit, if there should be any, not to an increase of expenses, but to the reduction of taxation, and announced the fact that the reductions which have been made since 1866 amount to \$187,000,000 annually. In reply to Mr. Cox, he stated that he was one of the twenty-five who voted against placing tea and coffee on the free list, and that his vote was justified by the subsequent fact that the consumers have derived benefit therefrom. He claimed that the \$25,000,000 which the government would have derived annually from this source been divided between the foreign producers and the importers. He confined himself exclusively to the general exhibit, leaving all

ress of the bill in the House. Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, the leading democratic member of the Committee of Ways and Means, personal excitement. He promised to prove that Mr. Garfield was incorrect in many of his statements, and denounced the administration as ex-travagant and corrupt. He claimed that more money was expended than was appropriated, tha the expense of collecting the customs and internal revenue had greatly increased and that Mr. Garfield's speech was only in the nature of a white report. He also asserted that the Com It simply scoided the thieves and knaves, withou ever applying the knile to their throats. If Mr withheld his severe denunciation until the close of the debate the republicans might have felt at greater liberty to indulge in criticisms themselves, but in the face of his severe attack they

questions of detail to be discussed during the prog-

may be afraid to join in the assault. that the expenses of the present and coming year will be no larger than those of the past. The continuation of the debate promises to be both spicy and interesting.

The Senate on the Centennial Project. In the Senate the whole of this day's session was consumed in discussing the Centennial project. Senator Stockton offered an amendment that the exposition partake of a national and international speech. Nothing was done in the way of a vote

the question, which went over under motion. The Durell Investigation-Caleb Cushing Contradicting the Testimony of Mrs. Gaines—Majority Opinion of the Committee that the Charges of Im-

peachment Are Unsustained.
Caleb Cushing promptly responded to the summons of the sub-committee in the case of Judge Durell and appeared at the Capitoi this morning. in the House Judiciary Committee room, not in the most amiable humor, as, had it not been for Mrs. Gaines, he would have escaped the fatigue of the lourney, and he says the woman has caused him trouble enough already. In the absence of Mr. Jeremiah Wilson, who is a member of the District Investigating Committee, Mr. Cessna conducted the examination, assisted by Mr. Eldridge. Mr. Cushing contradicted Mrs. Gaines in every essential point where his name was connected with that of Durell, and gave the liveliest statement respecting the weakness of Mrs. Gaines for abusing her counsel. But one more witness is to sence will be in regard to a bankrupt case in Durell's Court, in which E. E. Norton, as universal essignee, gave the most extraordinary evidence of his ability to exact enormous fees and have his conduct sustained by Judge Durell. Though the Judiciary Committee have not yet formally acted apon the evidence presented, yet enough is known of the individual opinion of the eleven members to say that articles of impeachment will not be presented against Judge Durell. The members say that the evidence does not prove Durell guilty of intoxication, on the bench or elsewhere, to an extent any way impaired his mind or rendered sim unfit to preside upon the bench. Though the lesumony in the bankrupt cases is of the most positive and damnable character against Norton in dealing with the bankrupts, yet in no instance. tay the members of the committee, does it appear shat Judge Durell was directly or indirectly inter-

lawyers, appreciate the complaints of the members of the New Orleans Bar, but say that it does not constitute such an offence would justify impeachment articles being reported. The supposition is that if Judge Durell had been more agreeable, less arrogant in his manuer, many of the abuses complained of would have been corrected, or rather would never have existed; but these are not of sufficient magnitude to justify a trial by impeachment, but are attributed to the on his part to intimidate the members of the Bar. The only point in reserve is the famous midnight order, and here arises a political and judicial obstacle, from which the committee would gladly be relieved. The members, with two or three exceptions, say that to impeach Judge Durell issuing that order would be to impeach the republican party. Judge Durell, it appears, i not only a zealeus republican, but has contended from the outset that the Enforcement law gave him plenary power to act as he did, and for this offence, if it be such, he is ready to stand trial today. The majority of the committee, however, are not disposed to permit him this honor. On the other point—the judicial character of the actthe committee are of opinion that it would be a them, in a legislative capacity, to impeach the mo tives of a United States District Judge in making any order while the higher courts exist to pass judgment upon the decision and orders of the lower tribunal, remembering that to the judiciary, and not to the legislative branch of the government, is confided the interpretation of the enactments of Congress. In connection members of the sub-committee say they have been unfairly criticised for not probing all the circumstances of the drawing of the midnight order. The Senate Judiciary Committee did that a year ago, and the testimony was reported to the House for the action of the Judiciary Committee of that body. It was carefully examined, and on the vote to report articles of impeachment for a perversion of his authority only two members voted in favor of the report, and on the motion to report articles to impeach him for usurpation of authority in his capacity as a federal judge the vote was the same. The members of the committee in this Congress, who were members in the last Congress, are B. P. Butler, Jeremiah M. Wilson, Charles A. Eldridge and Clarkson N. The democratic members are the same as in the last Congress, with the exception of J. J. Jewett, of Onio. While Judge Durell, it is claimed, will never have occasion to tender his resignation to escape impeachment, the partisan report to the House, asking to be discharged from its further consideration, take occasion to give Judge Durell such a character as will assist those who may wish to canonize him hereafter. Important Treasury Decisions.

The following decisions have been rendered by the Secretary of the Treasury :- Old metal sheathings taken from the bottoms of foreign vessels in a foreign port are dutiable when imported into the United States. A lot of old metal sheathing which had been taken from the bottom of the Chesapeake, a foreign vessel, at Demerara, and imported into the United States by the same vessel, was held, notwithstanding it was claimed to have been of domestic manufacture and to have been originally placed on the vessel in a port in linings, manufactured with a few threads of flax in the selvage, which, however, did not change the commercial character of the goods, were held to be dutiable as convertible cottons, under the provious of section 14 of the act of March 2, 1861, and section 10 of the act of July 14, 1862. Enamels of gold or other metal so called, consisting of small paintings or pictures intended to be set in gold or silver and manufactured into articles rate of twenty per cent ad valorem, under the provision for enumerated manufactured articles contained in section 24 of the act of March 2, 1869, as these cannot be considered as paintings or gravings which has been manufactured and bound into book form over twenty years were held to be not exempt from duty under the provision for books which shall have been manufactured more than twenty years at the date of importation (in the fifth section of the act of June 6, 1872) they not being printed books within the meaning of that word as used therein, but liable valorem, less ten per centum, under the provision for engravings bound, contained in section 12 of the act of June 30, 1864. Straw bonnets, trimmed with silk ribbons, artificial flowers, &c., having been ascertained to be commercially known as straw bonnets, notwithstanding the trimmings, were held to be liable to duty at the rate of forty per centum ad valorem, less ten per cent, under the provision in section 8 of the act of July 14, 1862, for bonnets, hats and hoods composed of straw, &c. Brewn earthenware jars, imported, containing sait, the same being unusual packages for the conveyance of such merchandise, and being valuable for other uses after being emptied of their contents, were held to be liable to duty at the rate of twenty-five per centum ad valorem, notwithstanding the fact that they were used for such purpose. The District of Columbia Investigation

Begun-The Public Schools. Investigation into the charges against the District government made by the memorialists was begun to-day. Senator Thurman presided, with all the members of the special committee present except Messrs. Boutwell and Jewett. There were present, on the part of the District authorities:-Governor Shepherd, Lewis Clephane, collector of taxes; J. O. Wilson, superintendent of public Schools; George E. Baker, Comptroller, with the counsel for the District government, Messrs. Harrington, Stanton and Mattingly, and on the part of the memorialists, Messrs. Columbus Alexander, R. S. Davis, Jesse B. Wilson, and several others, with their counsel, Messrs. Shellabarger, Merrick and Chrystie. Mr. E. Champlin, trustee of public schools, J. E. Thompson, principal of the Jefferson public school, and several others were present. The first witness examined was George E. Baker, District Comptroller, with reference to the public schools and all the facts in relation to their support. After the adjournment of the commerously signed had been presented to the committee, asking it to investigate the validity of the general sewer tax of the District of Columbia. He stated, on behalf of the committee, that unless the memorial was referred to them by one or the other branches of Congress the committee would have no jurisdiction over the subject. Judge Merrick, for the memorialists, stated that, as the question would be likely to arise during the investigation, he would take charge of the document and have it

referred to the committee in the regular way.

Revolution in Harbor Improvement. Major Howell's report, just printed, on the proosed improvement of the bar at Galveston Harbor, is a remarkable document in two respects. It adopts a new method in the treatment of sand bars, introducing what he calls training walls, and by these, which do not extend above water, he proposes to confine the tidal current and produce a scouring effect. The second notable point in the locument is that he proposes by this new method to put eighteen feet of water on Galveston bar at a cost of only \$531,000. The report has been exconvened in New York last month. If the House Committee on Commerce adopt its suggestions they will introduce a revolution and vast economy in our system of harbor improvement. Revenue Service Changes and Appoint.

ments.
Special Treasury Agent Charles A. Morrill has been directed to return to San Francisco and resume charge of the Fourteenth Special Agency district, relieving Special Agent C. W. Fernor, who has been assigned to duty at Baltimore, Captain William J. McIntyre, Special Treasury Agent, leaves to-night for San Francisco on his way to the Aleutian Seal Islands. Peter Robertson, of Ogdensburg, N. Y., has been appointed Special Customs Agent for duty on the Northern

Mr. Conkling's Humane Penal Punish-

ment Bill. Mr. Conkling's bill to provide for deductions from the terms of United States prisoners, &c., authorizes deductions of five days for each month in which no charges of misconduct shall have been sustained against them, and provides for the appointment, by the President, of a commissioner to make inquiry into the condition and treatment of United States prisoners, wherever they may be

Mr. Thomas Sworn in as Representative from West Virginia, in Place of Mr.

In the West Virginia contested election case today the Committee on Privileges and Elections reported to the House in lavor of the right of Mr. Thomas to the seat then occupied by Mr. Davis, the other contestant. The vote was taken on the report and resulted in its unanimous adoption. Mr. Thomas was accordingly sworn in as a mem ber of the House of Rep resentatives.

#### PRANKING AND FINANCE.

Final Vote on the Bill Restoring the Franking Privilege-A Waterloo Defeat of the Measure-The Resources and Liabilities of the Government-The Roseate Pinancial Prospect Presented by Mr. Garfield.

Sented by Mr. Garfield.

Washington, March 5, 1874.

Final Depart of the Francisc Mills.

Mr. Shanes, (rep.) of Ind.. called up his motion to reconsider the vote rejecting the bill for the free distribution of public documents, &c.

Mr. Cotton's (rep.) of Iowa, moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

Mr. Cotton's motion was rejected—yeas 102, nays 124.

Mr. Shanes, of Indiana, moved the previous question.

Mr. SHANES, of Indiana, moved the previous question t was seconded by 121 to 50, and the main question was ordered by—yeas 121, mays 103. The question was then

taken on reconsidering the vote rejecting the bill, and it was reconsidered by—yeas 121, nays 106.

Mr. Shanks, of Indiana, then moved to recommit the bill to the Post Office Committee, with instructions to report back a bill substantially similar to the bill introduced last Monday by Mr. Butler, of Massachmeetts.

This motion was rejected; yeas 46, nays 183.

The question then recurred on the passage of the bill as originally reported, and the bill was rejected by—yeas 111, nays 120.

The following is the vote:—

111, nays 120.

The following is the vote:—
Yaax—Messra Albert, Albright, Arthur, Ashe. Averill,
Begole, Bell, Bowen, Bright, Buckner, Burchard, Cain,
Calowell, Cannon, Clark of Missouri, Civmer, Cobb of
Kansas, Coburn, Couger, Corwin, Grutchfeld, Davis of
Virginia, Davis of West Virginia, De Witt, Donnan,
Dunnell, Durham, Field, Glover, Gunckel, Hamilton,
Hancock, Harmer, Harris
Hatober, Havens, Hay, Hazildon of Wisconstn, Hatle
Lat of New Jersey, Hereford, Heradon, G. F. Hoart
Handton, Harder, Harris

to the reduction of taxes, particularly those on tea and coffee, he said that Congress might find that it behaved like Lady Godiva, who took away the tax and built herself an everlassing name, but it might also be that in doing that the public credit of the United States would go out despoiled, and, like Lady Godiva, ride naked through the streets of the world. Mr. Cox asked Mr. Garfield what he objected to in the rof reduction? Was it the repeat of the codee?

#. Garvinto replied that he would perhaps be glad to re that he (Mr. Garfield) had voted with the small idespised company of twenty-seven against the real of the duty on tea and coffee as unwise and untesmanlike. learn that he (Mr. Garneid) had voted with the small and despised company of twenty-seven against the repeal of the duty on tea and coffee as unwise and unstatesmanike.

Mr. Randall, (dem.), of Pa., asked him if it was not true that while the revenue was reduced the reduction of expenditures which should have followed that action had not done so.

Mr. Garriera told his friend (Mr. Randall) that his destion anticipated some very rough notes which he had made to be seed to the series of the sound deny that plus of \$10,000,000,000 to the amount of \$16,000,000,000 in the amount of \$16,000,000,000 in the supposed deficit the naked fact that the revenues had been cut down \$166,000,000 since July, 1870, and it that was not sufficient to cut away the \$100,000,000 of surplus he did not read the addition and subtraction tables aright.

was not sufficient to cut away the \$100,000.00 of surplus he did not read the addition and subtraction tables aright.

ALARN CAUSED BY ERROR.

He sent to the Clerk's deak and had read an extract from Mr. Dawes' speech referring to the question whether in his statement of expendings to the question whether in his statement of expendings to the question whether in his statement of expendings and said that he referred to that part of the speech because the fact that Mr. Dawes had trankly and manifully acknowledged that the Sinking Fund was included in his statement of the previous year's expenditures, and was not included in the statement of the previous year's expenditures, had not gone to the country. While accusations go on horseback refutations travel very slowly on foot. The House had been very much startled for a moment and the country had been startled for days by the statement that for the current fiscal year the appropriations had swollen from \$20,000,000—the figures of last year—to \$319,000,000; in other words, that the extravagance of Congress had swollen the expenditures \$29,000,000 in a single year. That was a most startling statement, but when that \$29,000,000 was absolutely taken bodily out of his (Mr. Dawes') statement to make it correct, not only allusion made to it in the Associated Press report was that "Mr. Garfield criticised some of Mr. Dawes' figures, especially relating to the Sinking Fund."

To this day, Mr. Garneld continued, the country understands from Associated Press reports that whe have been spending during the current year nearly \$30,000,000 more than in the preceding year. He stated to the House the provide ways and means to make up the deficit. It was the business of the House to provide ways and means to make up the deficit. It was the business of the House to provide ways and means to make up the deficit. It was the business of the House to provide ways and means to make up the deficit. It was the business of the House to provide ways and means to make up the deficit. It was th

winder scroot ships to the great interests of the government, to postpone it. When the committee had done these two things they did not propose to cut down another dollar any we have a propose to cut down another dollar any we have a considered as the figures of the reductions, \$34,30,000 below the gross estimates, and his figures were liable, of course, to be diminished by various appropriations which might be diminished by various appropriations for the Centennial Celebration and for the Washington Board of Public Works. He thought, however, that he was perfectly sate in saying the expenditures for the next fiscal year, exclusive of the sinking fund, would be reduced to \$270,000,000, provided the House should assist the Committee on Appropriations on all its bills, as it had already assisted it on the bills reported. He believed that the revival of business and the restoration of public confidence would chable the government to go through this year and next year without additional taxation; but if at the end of all the efforts to bring down expenditures to had no doubt this congress found it necessity to tax, he had no doubt this congress found it necessity to tax, he had no doubt this congress found it necessity to tax, he had no doubt this congress found it necessity to tax, he had no doubt this congress found it necessity to tax, he had no doubt this congress found it necessity to tax, he had no doubt this congress found it necessity to tax, he had no doubt this congress found it necessity to tax, he had no doubt this congress found it necessity to tax, he had no doubt this congress found it necessity to tax, he had no doubt this congress found it necessity to tax, he had no doubt this congress found it necessity to tax, he had no doubt this congress found it necessity to tax, he had no doubt this congress found it necessity to tax, he had no doubt this congress found it necessity to tax, he had no doubt this congress found it necessity to tax, the end of the current year, and that when Mr. Dawes took back

# THE STATE CAPITAL.

Debate on the Powers of the Common Council.

Green and Van Nort in the Legislature.

BERGH ASKS FOR MORE.

Committees Sitting on the Bailroad Bills-The Unpaid Taxes in New York.

ALBANY, March 5, 1874. The debate on the bill giving the laying out and constructing of the streets in the upper part of the Senate this morning by a motion of Senator Ledwith to allow the work to be determined by the Common Council. There was a full attendance of senators. Among the visitors were Commissioners Van Nort and Wales; and Dexter Hawkins, at a salary of \$100 a day, bobbed around between both chambers. Hawkins' bill for services to the city amounts to exactly \$4 more than the combined salaries of the entire thirty two Senators of the State of New York per day. Contrary to expectation Senator Fox took a stand against the clearly entitled to the disposition of the work contemplated in the bill. He said this was purea local matter, in which the State no concern; and inasmuch as the Common Council represent the citizens of New York, and have always in past years been entrusted with the control of the streets, which it is their clear right to hold, they are now, even by the terms of the charter, clearly qualified to direct it. He held that New York had been cursed with republican legislation in the past, but, in spite of all, he was glad to see she still upheld the banner of democracy. Senator Booth claimed that the disorganized

STATE OF THE COMMON COUNCIL, without head or tail, was of itself sufficient cause

to withhold the work in question from their hands. He believed the Commissioner of Public Works the proper depositary of the responsibility for the exe-Senator Gross read a series of extracts from the

charter and the laws relative to the duties of the Common Council and of the Department of Public

Senators Ganson and Woodin had a colloquy concerning the location of the roadway in Riverside Park. The Buffalo Senator seemed to be in a complete fog about the situation of the Park, but not so senator Woodin, who is reported to have a couple of hundred of his triends comfortably provided for by the department, and, consequently, takes an interest in its exact topography. Mr. Woodin is the republican leader of the Senate. He is of portly size, sanguine complexion and oracular Lord, or, indeed, all the rest of the Senate put together. He gave poor Gross a shot that was as cruel as it was undeserved. Referring to that gentleman, he said:-

served. Referring to that gentleman, he said:—
"The Senator who presumes to represent the Sixth
district of New York is so ignorant of the question
under debate that I will enlighten the Senator
from the Thirty-first (Ganson) upon the subject of
this Riverside Park." Mr. Gross had made an
attempt previously to do this very thing, and
woodin, assuming that he had failed, perpetrated
this merchess insuit.

Senator King, a nervous gentleman, who is perpetually afraid of not being on the right side of a
question, said it was conceded that this was

SPECIAL LEGISLATION,
to meet a certain purpose. The necessity for that
was now nearly passed, the spring was upon us
and labor was more in demand. He moved that
the work be given to the Department of Public
Parks, as it was intended, for the improvement
and embellishment of that part of the city previously improved and embellished by the Department of Parks.

Senator Parmenter, of the rural districts,

who sy improved and embellished by the Department of Parks.

Senator Parmenter, of the rural districts, mod "31 disclaimed having any such impertment ambition as to legislate for the citizens of New York and direct what should be done for her interests, when she had so many able representatives besides, but he was decidedly in favor of giving this job to the Common Council.

Senator Wood, the silvery Wood, with cilvery hair, silvery eyes and silvery wood, with cilvery hair, silvery eyes and silvery wood, with cilvery of giving the work to the Department of Public Parks, where he insisted it legitimately belonged. Mr. Wood declined to recognize any party question in this matter, nothing but the public good. Senator Woodin spoke once more for the Department of Public Works, shook out his oracular voice and rolled his saplent eyes until he filled the soul of Senator Gross with awe and admiration. No vote was reached, and progress was reported on the bill.

commissioner van nort,
who was present during the debate, on being
asked by your correspondent if this bill might be
considered his special pet project, answered deasked by your correspondent if this bill might be considered his special pet project, answered decidedly in the negative. "The property holders," said he, "clamor for these improvements. It is in obedience to their wishes I am here. I have no personal interest in it one way or the other. If they choose, let the Common Council determine who shall have the word. All they can do is to pass an ordinance giving the construction of these avenues to my department. The opposition comes from Comptroller Green. He is the moving spirit in the whole wrangle. I am perfectly willing to abide by the interpretation of the charter. There is no other construction to be put upon the terms relative to the laying out, grading and paving of these avenues than his, that if the Common Council have the power to provide for such work, the provision meant is the employment of the Department of Public Works. That is what the department was organized for, as anybody can see. The assessments for the work come entirely from the property holders, and they are anxious for it to proceed at once."

As the democrats are the more and more convinced that there is a political purpose in the bill, a further fight may be anticipated.

STILL MORE RAILROAD BILLS.

A short time ago a bill was introduced in the Assembly to operate a railroad in New York, beginning at Canal street and shooting up along South Frith avenue and Lexington to sixty-fourth street, at the Pavk. A similar bill was introduced to-day in the Senate by Mr. Kellogg, giving J. P. Mills and associates power to run a railroad exactly over the same ground, except that where the first ends at Sixty-Jourth street and shooting up along South Frith avenue and Lexington to Sixty-Jourth street and sixty-Jourth street and shooting up along South Frith avenue and Lexington to Sixty-Jourth street, at the Pavk. A similar bill was introduced to-day in the Senate by Mr. Kellogg, giving J. P. Mills and associates power to run a railroad exactly over the same ground, except that where the first ends at

one begins.
THE RAILBOAD COMMITTEES.

sit es demand.

BERGH'S ULTRA HUMANITY.

No bills were introduced in the morning session of the Assembly. It is rumored that Mr. Henry Bergh, not content with having the control of the physical well being of the whole animal kingdom in New York, is about to supplement the act which recently passed the Legislature by one still more stringent, that descends to the minuture of detail in the prevention of cruelty to animals, and makes it a sharp penalty for thoughtiess and cruel boys to tie a tin kettle to a dog's tail, Ac.

FACTORY CHILDREN.

in the prevention of crueity to animals, and makes it a sharp penalty for thoughtiess and cruei boys to tie a tin kettle to a dog's tall, &c.

FACTORY CHILDREN.

The Factory Children's bill, which passed the Senate, is now before the Assembly, and underwent some discussion to-day. Mr. Alvord argued that this legislation was unnecessary, and that factory children in the country need no enactments to ensure their proper treatment.

In the Senate Mr. Coe introduced a bill exempting vessels owned by natives of the United States from the operations of the act of 1847; in other words, vessels thus owned, which are coasters and do not go to the westward of Cape Cod, need not be boarded by a Heli Gate pilot if any of the officers or crew can bilot them through the gate.

The Senate Judiciary Committee had a meeting this afternoon and heard the arguments of three lawyers of New York—Wheeler R. Peckham, Issae Sherman and Edward Mathews—in favor of the bill exempting bonds and mortgages from taxation.

A joint meeting of the Committees on Railroads was held to discuss the pro rata Freight bill, which prohibits railroads from charging the same rates for short as for long distances. Senator Johnson spoke in lavor of the bill and Mr. Massey, President of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad, in opposition.

A hearing was given before the Committee on Internal Affirs in lavor of a bill grading
THE PRICE OF LIQUOR LICENSES
according to the sale of liquor by dealers. The Senate Finance Committee held a further investigation this evening into the alleged corrupt method of constructing
The Assembly had a short session this evening and ordered about a half dozen local bills to a third reading. Mr. Weed moved an adjournment, the object being to allow the Committee on Ways and Means time to get ready the Supply bill. Tomorrow Mr. Healey will introduce a resolution to investigate what has become of the money derived by trustees of
THE NEW YORE CITY HOSPITAL from the leases and sales of real estate on the site of the old hospit

which were promised to be applied to the build-ing of an uptown hospital that has not jet been begun.

THE UNPAID STATE TAXES IN NEW YORK.
The following is the text of substitute oftered in
mmittee of the Whole by Senator Wood for
nate bill No. 86 and ordered printed:—

Senate bill No. 80 and ordered printed:

As Art to enable the city and county of New York to provide means, without including the same in the taxation for 1874, by the issue of bonds for the payment to the State of the State tax apportuned in the year 1873, as ascertained and certified by the State Comptroller to be payable by the city and county of New York, and to provide means for the payment of said bonds. The people of the State of New York, and to provide means for the payment of said bonds. The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1.—in order to provide for the payment of the amount of money chargeable to the city and county of New York, to be raised by taxation and paid by the said city to the State, as ascertained and certified in the statement of the Stare Comptoiler male in the year 1873, which amount is \$3,861343 30, and \$225,107 14 interest making \$4.119.40 44.

SEC 2.—The sity and county of authorized and directed to order and cause to be raised, by tax upon the property by law subject to taxation within the city and county of New York, in each year subsequent to the present the one-tenth part of the principal of said bonds, to be held and kept or invested as a fund for the payment of said bonds at majurity, and also raise as much more as, with the accruel interest on said tund, shall pay the interest on the said bonds as the said interest shall fail due.

SEC 3.—Section 3 of chapter 25 of the Laws of 1873 is

said interest shell fail due.

SMCA.—Section 3 of chapter % of the Laws of 1873 is hereby repealed.

THE STATE CAPITOL INVESTIGATION.

The investigation into the management of the affairs of the new Capitol building was continued before the Senate Committee on Finance this evening. Mr. William J. McAlpine, super-intendent of the building, testified that about 136,000 feet of timber were used from June 1 to December 1, 1873, some of which cost from \$28 to \$45 per 1,000 feet. The total value of the lumber used was about \$17,653. A number of carpenters were sworn and agreed that it was worth \$20 per 1,000 to work up lumber for trusses. that it was worth \$20 per 1,000 to work up lumber for trusses.

Richard Burns testified that he worked in Congress Hall six weeks, doing carpenter's work, putting floor in the basement and nailway, &c.; two windows were put in and the back storeroom fitted up; the workmen idied away the greater part of the time.

James Burns was sworn, and testified that he had from fourteen to sixteen men at work on Chestnui street; they were paid \$2 50 a day each; he received \$3; the men were often without material to work on, when they rolled logs up and down the yard to keep up the appearance of heing busy.

#### NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, March 5, 1874.

By Mr. Middleron-Of citizens of Jefferson county, for the passage of a law requiring all children between the ages of eight and fitteen years to attend school. Mr. Woon, from the Finance Committee, reported the Appropriation bill, which was ordered printed and made a special order for Friday morning BILLS INTRODUCED,

By Mr. SELEREG—For graded schools in Ithaca.

By Mr. PARMENTHE-For the relief of the Co-operative Iron Founders' Association of Troy. Also to amend the laws relative to the formation of companies for the erec-

laws relative to the formation of companies for the erection of buildings.

By Mr. Wood-Relative to public institutions,
By Mr. Kellogg-Relative to sales of real estate under
or by virtue of orders or judgments of courts of record.

By Mr. Kellogg-Authorizing John S. Mills, Morris
Smith, Robert L. Brundage, William Ramsay, Joel O.
Stevens, E. B. Morgan and others to construct a railroad
through Sixty-fourth street, Lexington avenue, Granercy are all the street, Lexington avenue, Granercy are the street, I will avenue, Grain the street of the street, I will avenue,
and also, as soon as the property owners give their consent, through Forty-second street, between Broadway
and the North River.

IMPROVEMENTS IN CITT OF NEW YORK.

ment. to place the work under the care of the Common Council of New York city.

Mr. Fox sustained the amendment, saying that the expenditures under the bill would be very large, and it was but proper that the New York Common Council should have control of its affairs. This Board was the immediate representative of the people. The question was not one of politics, but of principle. The Commissioner of Parks were republicans. Now, it was not proper for members from the interior of the State to legislate for the city of New York. The Common Council of New York is republican, and we are quite willing that they should take the responsionity of this proposed improvement.

Mr. Boors aid not invor the amendment, and hoped it would not prevail. Mr. Fox argued that the city and county of New York
Mr. Fox argued that the city and county of New York
had no control over Superintendent Van Nort That
had no control over Superintendent to the Legislature; Af. Follargue that the superintendent Van Nort. That had no control over Superintendent Van Nort. That gentleman was simply responsible to the Legislature.

Mr. Boorn repiled that the Board of Assistant Aldermen of New York was demoralized, and it was more than probable that if any assessments were made for any needed improvement they would be vacated.

Mr. Ghoss suggested that the ordinance requiring this work to be done was passed by the New York Common Council before there was any difference of opinion among the city officials. The work properly belongs to the Common Council of New York, and should be contacted that the board. among the city officials. The work property belongs to the Common Council of New York, and should be controlled by that body.

Mr. Garson desired to know if it was true that two of the three miles of roadway for Riverside avenue runs through the Park proper?

The Chairman of the Committee on Cities, before whose committee the maps of the proposed improvement were exhibited, replied that three miles of the road were outside of the Park proper.

Mr. Garson continued that as the Legislature had here-tofore given the exclusive control of parks and everything belonging theteto to the Department of Public Paras, he could not vote for changing the power to another party. He thought that there would be differences of opinion and clashing of authority if the work was divided between different boards or departments.

Mr. Woon asked what proposed work was vetoed by the Mayor in December, 1873.

Messrs. Fox and Ledwith replied, "The very work Mr. Woon asked what proposed work was veloed by the Mayor in December, 1873.

Messrs. Fox and Ledwith replied, "The very work proposed to be done by this bill."

Mr. Kiss moved a further amendment that the work be done under the control of the Department of Parks. He thought that it was the Intention of the Legislature last year to place the second of the Legislature last year to place the work to be done by contract and given to the lowest bidder.

Mr. Garson favored the amendment of Mr. King, as most of the proposed work was really within the park proper. It would be improper to give the Department of Public Works the right to usure the work of the Department of Parks. The proposed manner of letting the work by contract also met his hearty approval. It was a democratic principle and one of economy.

Mr. Parkenter is a vored committing the work to the New York Common Council. It was a principle that should be adhered to that local legislative bodies should have control over the affairs of the city. It this proposition could not carry, then he favored leaving the work to the Department of Public Parks, the work to be done by contract.

Mr. Woon argued that it was a question of principle as to who should do the work. The present charter was perfected with great care. He favored letting the work by contract. He warned the Senators that it would inevitably be the result that many thousands of men would be placed at work a few weeks before election for the Durpose of using their votes, and as a republican he would not give such power to any one man. He argued that the bill under consideration removed twenty-five miles of avenues from the Department of Parks and Nort.

At this point Mr. Fox informed Mr. Wood that General

hve miles of a winder the control of Commissions.

Nort

At this point Mr. Fox informed Mr. Wood that General
P. H. Jones had been nominated for Police Commissioner
of New York.

Mr. Wood replied that he congratulated the citizens of
New York on the excellence of the nomination.

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Mr. Wood of the excellence of contracts, &c., had been

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Mr. Wood Received the excellence of the nomination.

Mr. Wood State of the control of the controversy, but the several systems of contracts acceptable of the property of the several systems of control of the control of the peartment of Public Works control of several works previously under the control of other commissioners. The purpose of this bill its to relieve the Mayor of New York, who veloed an ordinance of the Common Council in December, 1873, saying the Legislature would soon meet and pass a 18tw Which would settle the question. He read from papers of Comptoller of the Common Council of the control of the the work is done when let out by contract. Persons representing \$1,000,000 or \$20,000,000 worth of property in the vicinity of the proposed improvement asked for the passage of the bill giving the Commissioner of Public Works the control of the work, so that they would be assured of its speedy completion. The Common Council, the Works the control of the work, so that they would be assured of its speedy completion. The Common Council, the Work and Association and many other large proppassage of the bill giving the Commissioner of Fublic Works the control of the work, so that they would be assured of its speedy completion. The Common Council, the West Side Association and many other large property holders asked the Committee on Cities of the Senate to place the work under the control of Mr. Van Nort. There are grave doubts as to what department has power to do the work. The Department of Public Works had commenced the proposed improvement and had been stopped by the Mayor's order. This bill simply leaves the power to construct the avenues where it belongs, in the Department of Public Works. The bill does not propose to take any public street out of the hands of the Department of Public Parks. It merely proposes to construct the roads and avenues outside of the Park. After being constructed they will be handed over to the Department of Public Parks, and forever afterwards remain under the care of that department. The charges that the bill had been smuggled in were not correct. Full abstracts were, he was assured, published in the New York papers.

The hour of two o'clock P. M. having arrived, the committee arose, reported progress, and in the Senate Mr. Booth moved to make the bill a special order for this evening.

Without fixing any hour for the further consideration evening.

Without fixing any hour for the further consideration of the bill, the senate adjourned till Friday morning.

### ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, March 5, 1874.

The following bills considered in Committee of the

Whole were ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

ORDERED TO A TRIED READING.
unless otherwise stated:—
Repealing all laws exempting the real and personal
property of the New York and Oswego Railroad Company from taxation.

Mr. Weed said that while he would not object to this

Mr. When said that while he would not object to this bill if the people along the line of the road wanted it, still he regarded it as unwise. Besides, if it was passed, he thought it would be found to be in conflict with the spirit, at least, of the constitution. It would interfere with an equitable adjustment of the State tax. It would result in a deficiency for which there would be no provision, and contusion in the Comptroller's Office would follow: Mr. Berss replied, insisting that no such result could follow; that this tax would go to the towns and counties in which it is levied, and that it would not be a part of the State tax. He then proceeded to speak at length of the condition of the company and the section of country through which the road ran.

Mr. When Insisted that no tax could be levied unless it took in the State tax, and it any part of the taxable property is taxed solely for the benefit of a town or country a deficiency would be created in the State tax.

Mr. Alvord said it was perfectly competent for the

ought.

Mr. West intimated that that was all he wanted.

Mr. Stoas moved an amendment, which would make
the previsions of the bill apply to the city of Oswego.

the previsions of the bill apply to the city of Gawego. Curried
Progress was then reported on the bill, with a view te
having it recommitted for periection.

Extending the provisions of the general manufacturing
act so as to 1 cited the manufacture of oils.
To protect children employed in factories. After a long
discussion progress was reported on the bill.
To authorize the Board of Education of the city of gensburg to borrow money for school purposes.
To authorize the Treasurer to return the moneys contributed for the purpose of erecting a hall of military records.
Some discussion was had on the bill when the committee arose and reported progress.
Authorizing two swing bridges at Syracuse.
Authorizing a rairoad in Long island City.
Erocklyn.

Against the bill to protect the business of life insurance cents, which was agreed to. To incorporate the State Council of the United Amer-an Machania

ork. he charter of the Westchester County Trust Amending the charter of the very large state of the Company.

Authorizing the Dry Dock Savings Institution to change its location.

Against the bill to protect the stockholders and depositors in loan, trust and security companies, which was agreed to. ating the quality and price of gas in Buffalo.

The House reasembled at half-past seven o'clock P. M.

The House reasembled at half-past seven o'clock P. M.
and the following bills were considered in Committee o
the Whole, and

and the following Subsets of A THIRD READING,
unless otherwise stated —
To amend the act relative to the disposition of lands of
which parties died seized.
To amend the charter of the Union League Club of
New York, authorizing it to bold \$1,80,000 of real estate.
Providing for the expense of lighting the streets in the
Twenty-lourth ward of New York, formerly a part of Providing for the expense of lighting the streets in the Twenty-fourth ward of New York, formerly a part of Westchester county.

Amending the act relative to the Eastern Boulevard of the city of New York by having it extended along Fitty-seventh street to Central Fark. Progressed.

To improve Fourth street, Brooklyn.

To prevent seizing and detaining canal boats under mortgage.

mortgage.

Providing for the payment of the teachers and janitors of schools in the town of West Farms.

Regulating appeals from taxation by towns and cittes, and vesting the power to hear them in the State assessors instead of the Comptroller.

To authorize the construction of a canal bridge at Austin street, Burfalo.

Providing for the appraisal and payment of canal damages to the various sait companies in Oneudage Adjourned.

#### TAMMANY HALL GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Meeting Last Evening in Reference to the Action of the Senate as to Mr. Daly's Bill.

A largely attended meeting of the Tammany General Committee was hold last evening. Mr. J. W. Chanler presided. After some preliminary business a petition was read by Mr. Ackert, the Secretary, as to a reconstruction of primary elections, and referred to the Committee on Organiza-

MR. DALY'S ASSEMBLY BILL. The Committee on Organization presented, through Coroner Woltman, a presmble and the following resolutions, having reference to Mr. Daly's bill as to the streets above Fifty-ninth street. now before the Senate. Ex-Judge Hogan objected

Daly's bill as to the streets above Fifty-ninth street, now before the Senate. Ex-Judge Hogan objected to the preamble and resolutions being received as from the committee, and subsequently Coroner, Woltman submitted them individually. There was a long and animated debate between ex-Judge Hogan and Mr. John Kelly, the former objecting to the implied denunciation of Commissioner Van Nort, and the latter asserting that the endeavor to give this power as to the streets to the Department of Public Works was a scheme that was a continuation of the practice that gave to invoite contractors of that department contracts that could have only one of two objects—cither that the Commissioner desired to enrich himself or to enrich his friends. It was stated that of \$1,500,000 worth of contracts seventy-five per cent was above the amount at which the work could have been done, and that the plunder by somebody was as great as in the time of Tweed. The resolutions were adopted.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That this organization, in their representative capacity, carneally desiring to protect the rights and interests of the entire people of this community, declares their uncompromising hostility to all special and favoring legislation at Albany, which, without consent of the people of this great metropolis or their representatives in the Common Council, seeks to make the vast system of public works designed to adorn and beautify the city and be of practical benefit to its inhabitants the agency of the agrandizement of the authority and influence of any individual public official.

lation relating to our municipality should be based upon local self-government, with the view that the people would so thoroughly discriminate in the future choice of their municipal representatives that incapable and unreliable officials could not possibly be chosen to administer the trust of the Commonwealth. Hence, we most respectfully and earnestly invoke the members of the Senate and Assembly, without regard to political distinctions, to strenuously oppose any scheme designed to favor one department of our municipal government at the expense of another, and request the representatives at Albany to vest the authority to determine the question of the control of the public improvements in the Common Council of our city, where it of right belongs.

### THE GERMAN REFORMERS.

Meeting of the Central Organization-A Protest Against Certain Legislative

The Central Committee of the German reform

organizations, Oswald Ottendorfer presiding, held a meeting at the Beethoven Maennerchor Hall last night, when the Committee on Organization. nouncing that the German reform organizations in the different districts have been fully reorganized, with the exception of the Second, Sixth and Ninth Assembly districts, whose reorganization is the Seventeenth Assembly district the con-testing organizations have been amalgatesting organizations have been amalgamated, and Dr. Watermann was chosen to represent the organization in the Exceutive Committee. Marcus Otterbourg proposed that the organization enter a protest against the bill introduced in the Legislature by Colonel and Assemblyman Spencer, providing for an appropriation of the sum of \$48,000, to indemnify the Fitth regiment N. G. S. N. Y., of this city, for the uniforms used by the regiment in the war against the rebellion, at the time of the breaking out of the civil war. Mr. Otterbourg characterized the bill referred to as a scheme of swindling, the object of which was to plunder the State Treasury. He thought it fitting that this organization protest against the scheme, occause a German regiment thought it fitting that this organization protest against the scheme, occause a German regiment is to be used as a tool in the furtherance of the same; and he argued that among the present members of the regiment, with the exception of the Drum Major, there is not one who was a member of the regiment at the time the regiment marched against the rebellion. He turther said that the passage of the bill would lurnish a precedent for other similar jobs, the object of which was to plunder the State Treasury. On motion of Oswald Ottendorfer a resolution was passed directing the Committee on Legislature to prepare and protest against the measure; also against a scheme introduced in the Legislature to revise the old swindle in the matter of corporation advertising.

### THE LIBERAL REPUBLICANS.

Meeting of the General Committee Last

Evening.
In a room on Fourth avenue, which was strongly redoient of the odor of a neighboring stable, the General Committee of the liberal republicans held a regular meeting. Four delegates from the Twencommittee. The new Executive Committee for the ensuing year, also the Committee on Resolutions and the other standing committees were then announced; after which a resolution was passed, congratulating the people on the fact that they were at last awakening to a sense of the duty they must perform to do away with the corruption prevalent in "administration circles." The resolution was heartily endorsed in speeches by Professor Jenney and others.

## ANOTHER SWITCHMAN KILLED.

A poor hard-working man, and the father of a large family, named Patrick Byrne, came to a sad end yesterday at the yard of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at Trenton, by being run over Railroad Company, at Trenton, by being run over by a locomotive, which mutilated his body in a terrible manner. He had stepped from one track to another to avoid a passing train, when the locomotive backed from a turn table and caused the latal accident, the poor man forgetting, it is supposed, that the engine of death was moving in such proximity to him. He had been connected with this railroad company for the last twenty-five years in the capacity of a switchman, and was always considered to be an industrious and faith ful employé. A Coroner's inquest was held and a verdict of accidental death rendered.

### THE OCEAN BANK INVESTIGATION.

The sub-committee of the Committee on Banking and Currency of the House of Representatives, who began day before yesterday their investigation who began day belove yearer as the into the Ocean Bank matter, which created so into the Ocean Bank matter, which created so into the Ocean Bank matter, which created so the Company was continued yeaterday at the pointed referee, was continued yesterday at the Grand Central Hotel. The investigation is being conducted with closed doors, the committee having resolved to conduct it in secret to the end. It is said by those who pretend to know that the result of the committee's labors will be rather starting.